

WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, April 24, 2003

<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
side by side			result set
<i>DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
L3	(emulsion\$) same two adj1 (compartment\$ or chamber\$)	98	L3
L2	L1 and (before or prior)	3127	L2
L1	emulsion\$ same (compartment\$ or chamber\$)	5255	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

## WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, April 24, 2003

Set Name Query  
side by side

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result set

*DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR*

L5	L4 and aerosol\$	81	L5
L4	L1 and (cosmetic\$ or drug\$ or pharmaceutical\$)	710	L4
L3	(emulsion\$) same two adj1 (compartment\$ or chamber\$)	98	L3
L2	L1 and (before or prior)	3127	L2
L1	emulsion\$ same (compartment\$ or chamber\$)	5255	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L3: Entry 28 of 98

File: USPT

Oct 29, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5060791 A

TITLE: Two-chamber container

Brief Summary Text (5):

If a measured amount of a preparation of two components reacting with one another cannot be prepared until immediately before use, because the preparation otherwise becomes unusable for the intended purpose after any relatively great length of reaction time, the individual components are best loaded into separate chambers of such two-chambered containers, in order to assure that, after the preparation is ready, it will contain the components in the prescribed quantity ratio. If the amount of one of the components is small in comparison to the other component, as is often the case with pharmaceutical preparations for example, it is possible to integrate the chamber for the smaller component into the closure of the container holding the other component. We speak then of so-called "active ingredient chamber closures," of which many varieties are known. Among them are closures in which the active ingredient chamber has a tubular plunger acting as a punch on the previously scored chamber bottom, which before the closure is removed from the main container is pushed into the active ingredient chamber thus punching out the bottom of the active ingredient chamber, which then drops into the main container. The active ingredient then likewise enters into the main component and can be mixed with the latter by shaking or stirring with an appropriate instrument. After the complete removal of the active ingredient chamber closure the preparation can then be used. The problem becomes more difficult when the preparation has to be made up of comparable amounts of two components, since then the chamber must have such a capacity for the second component that it can no longer be integrated into the container closure. Cases like this can be encountered, for example, in cosmetic preparations, e.g., the making up of a ready-to-use hair dye emulsion from the actual dye component in paste form and the liquid oxidant (hydrogen peroxide), or also where the mixing of liquid or paste plastic resins with a hardener is involved. Another application is the packaging of certain liquid permanent waves which due to the incompatibility of the components can be mixed with one another only just before use, i.e., before the permanent wave preparation is applied to the customer's hair. For such cases two-chamber containers of the kind mentioned above have been developed (DE-OS 35 28 525) in which the two container chambers are made separately and then joined together to make the complete container before or after filling with the components of the preparation. The separating plug shutting the two chambers off from one another can be forced out of the connecting passage by pressing on a plunger with an accessible external handle, driving the plug into the upper container chamber. This known two-chamber container has proven useful basically for application-unit packaging and storage as well as for the preparation and application of liquid cosmetic binary preparations, but due to its complex construction and difficult assembly it is relatively expensive. Moreover, with this known container it is not possible to make sure that the plunger will not be accidentally and unintentionally actuated by heedless handling, causing the two components to come in contact and react with one another. The preparation can then no longer be used.

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L3: Entry 22 of 98

File: USPT

Dec 20, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5373937 A

TITLE: Two-compartment container

Detailed Description Text (6):

The filling and packaging of the two-compartment container according to the invention is performed in a conceivably uncomplicated process: First, the lower chamber (2) is filled with a solution, emulsion, dispersion, etc., then the passage opening (4) is sealed by the stopper (5), the upper chamber (3) is filled, and thereafter the screw cap (8) is attached with its integrated parts thereby sealing the total container (1).

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L3: Entry 4 of 98

File: USPT

Jul 9, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6416768 B1

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: COSMETIC AND/OR DERMATOLOGICAL COMPOSITION CONSISTING OF AN EMULSION OF THE OIL-IN-WATER TYPE FORMED FROM LIPID VESICLES DISPERSED IN AN AQUEOUS PHASE CONTAINING AT LEAST ONE HYDROPHILIC ACIDIC ACTIVE AGENT

Detailed Description Text (28):

The Figure shows, in schematic longitudinal section, an example of a light-proof, two compartment bottle containing the composition of the invention, before mixing the emulsion and the pulverulent active agent, such as to at least 99% pure ascorbic acid.

Detailed Description Text (39):

The emulsion below is introduced into a two compartment bottle of the type illustrated in FIG. 1:

Detailed Description Text (45):

The emulsion below is introduced into a two-compartment bottle of the type illustrated in FIG. 1:

Detailed Description Text (51):

The emulsion below is introduced into a two-compartment bottle of the type illustrated in FIG. 1:

Detailed Description Text (56):

The emulsion below is introduced into a two-compartment bottle of the type illustrated in FIG. 1:

Detailed Description Text (59):

The emulsion below is introduced into the two-compartment bottle of the type illustrated in FIG. 1:

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L3: Entry 31 of 98

File: USPT

May 22, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4927627 A

TITLE: Emulsion-form hydrogen peroxide preparations for the bleaching and oxidative dyeing of hair

Brief Summary Text (30):

The hydrogen peroxide emulsions of the invention form homogeneous mixtures with the emulsion-form hair dyeing creams or bleaching creams with little effort and are therefore suitable for packing in the two-compartment mixing and dispensing containers referred to above. The hair colors and bleach finishes obtained with the hydrogen peroxide preparations according to the invention are distinguished by improved depth of color and brightness.

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L3: Entry 36 of 98

File: USPT

Apr 22, 1986

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4584324 A

TITLE: Silicone foam, water-based, aerosol composition

Brief Summary Text (42):

In a two-compartment piston type can, the mixture of emulsion and froth stabilizer is placed into the inner compartment and the outlet valve is crimped into place. A blowing agent is added to the mixture through the outlet valve or under the valve just prior to crimping. A propellant is then placed in the outer compartment of the can. The propellant in the outer compartment must be at a higher pressure than the blowing agent in the inner compartment because the purpose of the propellant is forcing the contents from the can. The two compartment can allows different materials to be used for the blowing agent and the propellant, whereas the one-compartment can requires one material to perform both functions.

Detailed Description Text (5):

The upper portion of a two-compartment aerosol can was filled with 45 g of Emulsion A and 3 g of a 35 percent solution of disodium N-octyldecyl sulfosuccinamate surfactant, and 4 ml of isobutane (specific gravity of 0.599) as blowing agent (100 parts Emulsion A, 2.3 parts surfactant, 5.3 parts blowing agent). The lower portion of the can was filled with about 15 ml of a mixture of 80 percent by weight isobutane and 20 percent by weight propane, as the propellant.

Detailed Description Text (17):

A composition was prepared by mixing 43.7 g of Emulsion A with 1.3 g of glass fibers in a mixer until the glass fibers were dispersed throughout the emulsion (100 parts Emulsion A and 3 parts glass fibers). The glass fibers had diameters ranging from 2.6 to 3.8 micrometers and lengths of less than 8 mm with an average of about 4 mm. The composition was then placed in the upper portion of a two-compartment aerosol can, a valve applied, and 2 ml (2.7 parts) of isobutane added as blowing agent. The propellant in the lower portion of the can was 5 ml of the mixture of isobutane and propane used in Example 1.

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L3: Entry 45 of 98

File: USPT

Apr 28, 1981

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4264586 A

TITLE: Antiperspirant emulsion

Detailed Description Text (26):

90 parts by weight of the concentrate of Example 5 should be filled into the upper compartment of the two compartment can described in British Pat. No. 1 390 927. 10 parts by weight of dichlorodifluoromethane (propellant F12) should be filled into the lower compartment. The product in the upper compartment can then be dispensed in aerosol form as an oil-in-water emulsion.



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L3: Entry 66 of 98


File: EPAB

Aug 18, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: DE 4304260 A1

TITLE: Device for preparing an emulsion

Abstract Text (1):

A device for preparing an emulsion by generating droplets of a first liquid in a second liquid comprises a housing (10), in which a first chamber (36) with an inflow (12) for the first liquid and a second chamber with an inflow (20) for the second liquid and an outflow (26) for the emulsion are formed, the two chambers (36 and 62) being separated from one another by a first wall (40) in which passage channels (74) for the first liquid are formed with a diameter which at least approximately corresponds to the diameter of the droplets to be formed, and a second wall (42) located opposite the first wall (40) and defining the chamber volume of the first chamber together with the first wall being coupled to an oscillator (52). 

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L3: Entry 68 of 98

File: EPAB

Apr 1, 1987

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 216334 A2

TITLE: Oxidation hair dye composition.

Abstract Text (1):

1. An oxidation hair dye preparation consisting of a two chamber mixing and dispensing container and of the components packed therein, the container being designed in such a way that an oxidation hair dye cream (A) and an oxidizer preparation (B) are packed separately from one another in the chambers separated by a mechanically destructible partition and, by mechanical destruction of the partition, the two components are combined and mixed before being discharged from the outlet opening in one of the two chambers, characterized in that - the oxidation hair dye cream (A) is in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion containing from 0.1 to 5.0% by weight oxidation hair dye precursors and - the oxidizer preparation (B) is in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion containing from 1.5 to 15% by weight H<sub>2</sub> O<sub>2</sub> , and in that components A and B are present in a ratio by weight of A:B of from 3:1 to 1:1 and, after mixing, give a hair dye having a viscosity at 20 degrees C of from 5 to 15 Pa . s at a shear rate D of from 3 to 6 sec<sup>-1</sup> .

**WEST**[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 91 through 98 of 98 returned.**☐ 91. Document ID: SU 740751 B

L3: Entry 91 of 98

File: DWPI

Jun 15, 1980

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1981-11283D

DERWENT-WEEK: 198107

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TITLE: Ethylene-di:amine and polyethylene poly:amine - prepd. in two chamber reactor from di:chloro-ethane and aq. ammonia at elevated temp. pressure, used as intermediates

INVENTOR: TALALOVA, G A; TERESHCHEN, G F

PRIORITY-DATA: 1977SU-2527712 (September 15, 1977)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
SU 740751 B	June 15, 1980		000	

INT-CL (IPC): A01N 9/20; C07C 85/04; C07C 87/16

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC
Draw Desc	Image										

☐ 92. Document ID: SU 672384 A

L3: Entry 92 of 98

File: DWPI

Jul 8, 1979

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1980-21527C

DERWENT-WEEK: 198012

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TITLE: Gas and liquid emulsion pump - has baffle in diffusor and stator vanes oriented in flow direction

INVENTOR: MALAKHOV, V Y A; SHCHEGLOV, G M ; ZOLOTAR, A I

PRIORITY-DATA: 1976SU-2432827 (December 21, 1976)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
SU 672384 A	July 8, 1979		000	

INT-CL (IPC): F04D 31/00

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC
Draw Desc	Image										

☐ 93. Document ID: SU 629526 A

L3: Entry 93 of 98

File: DWPI

Aug 28, 1978

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1979-59356B

DERWENT-WEEK: 197932

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TITLE: Dispersion or emulsion continuous dosimeter - with float coupled to pi shaped rod with flexible part adjustably screwed within the rod

INVENTOR: SHALASHOV, A P; SYULYUKIN, F S ; VAKHTEROV, G N

PRIORITY-DATA: 1976SU-2435476 (December 29, 1976)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
SU 629526 A	August 28, 1978		000	

INT-CL (IPC): G05D 7/00

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMIC
Draw Desc	Image										

☐ 94. Document ID: JP 53061633 A

L3: Entry 94 of 98

File: DWPI

Jun 2, 1978

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1978-50367A

DERWENT-WEEK: 197828

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TITLE: Multicoloured embossed pattern formation - by preparing at least two emulsions contg. pigment talc and spraying emulsions simultaneously without mixing

PRIORITY-DATA: 1976JP-0137627 (November 16, 1976)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 53061633 A	June 2, 1978		000	

INT-CL (IPC): B05D 5/06

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMIC
Draw Desc	Image										

☐ 95. Document ID: SU 561010 A

L3: Entry 95 of 98

File: DWPI

Jul 12, 1977

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1978-D9210A

DERWENT-WEEK: 197820

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TITLE: Centrifugal vertical self-priming pump - has turbine wheel with axially symmetrical baffle to increase priming height

INVENTOR: BRITVIN, L N; BURENIN, V V ; NOVIKOV, A Y A

PRIORITY-DATA: 1975SU-2131330 (May 4, 1975)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
SU 561010 A	July 12, 1977		000	

INT-CL (IPC): F04D 29/00

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC
Draw Desc	Image										

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☐ 96. Document ID: SU 442763 A

L3: Entry 96 of 98

File: DWPI

Jul 28, 1975

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1976-B0289X

DERWENT-WEEK: 197605

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TITLE: Hydraulic seeder - with a rotating angled filter designed for self-cleaning

PRIORITY-DATA: 1972SU-1841825 (October 30, 1972)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
SU 442763 A	July 28, 1975		000	

INT-CL (IPC): A01C 7/16; B28C 5/42

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KWC
Draw Desc	Image									

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☐ 97. Document ID: FR 2191912 A

L3: Entry 97 of 98

File: DWPI

Mar 15, 1974

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1974-25396V

DERWENT-WEEK: 197414

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TITLE: Syringe which mixes active ingredient and excipient - immediately before injection

PRIORITY-DATA: 1972FR-0025333 (July 12, 1972)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
FR 2191912 A	March 15, 1974		000	

INT-CL (IPC): A61M 5/00

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KWC
Draw Desc	Image									

☐ 98. Document ID: US 904028 H

L3: Entry 98 of 98

File: DWPI

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1972-76567T

DERWENT-WEEK: 197248

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TITLE: Self-heating diffusion transfer film unit - for black -and-white or colour transfer processes

PRIORITY-DATA: 1972US-0223774 (February 4, 1972)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 904028 H			000	

INT-CL (IPC): G03C 1/48

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KMC
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Terms	Documents
(emulsion\$) same two adj1 (compartment\$ or chamber\$)	98

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